# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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## THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

### MEETING OF HOKE'S BRIGADE.

CAMP HOKE'S BRIGADE,
KINSTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Hoke's brigade, on the 28th of March, on motion of Captain Shepard, Serg't John J. White, of the 6th North Carolina regiment, was called to the chair, and Serg't E. G Brodie, 54th regiment, appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, it was agreed, on motion of Capt. John Beard, 57th North Carolina regiment, that two from each regiment be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the great questions before the people of North Carolina, whereupon the chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the committee: Adjutant C. Mebane and private A. A. Thompson, 6th N. C., Major W. J. Pioll and Serg't Webb, 21st N. C., Captain C. Whitaker and G. T. Dunlap, 43d N. C., Maj. J. A. Rogers and Serg't J. E. Dunn, 54th N. C., Capt. John Beard and G. C. McGeehaughay, of the 57th N. C., and Dr. W. O. Reid, 1st N. C. Battalion. During the absence of the committee, Capt. York, 6th N C., addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic manner. He spoke of the energy and ability displayed by Gov. Vance in the discharge of the duties of his office, and of his unquestioned devotion to the country, and the best interest of North Carolina. In conclusion, he said the Governor had not only proven himself a friend to the soldier, but to the soldier's wife and children; that he had erected to himself a monument in the hearts of his countrymen, and his name would be handed down through time, and remembered with pride and pleasure by every true son of North Carolina. Capt. Shepard, Lieut. Polk, and Dr. Reid, also entertained the meeting with eloquent and appropriate speeches, and urged that if we are but true to ourselves and the country, the prize for which we are fighting is within our grasp. The committee submitted the following preamble and resolutions through their chairman, Capt. Whitaker, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has come when it behooves every true and loyal man to declare his opinions, and avow his sentiments in all things that concern the dignity, honor, and welfare of the State; we therefore, in public meeting assembled, do hereby declare and set forth our opinions and sentiments upon the great question now before the good people of North Carolina.

*Resolved*, As North Carolinians we have an abiding confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and unsullied patriotism of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

*Resolved*, That the able, prudent, and dignified administration of His Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance, entitle him to our hearty support, as in him we recognize the patriot, the soldier, the soldier's friend, and the friend of the widow and the fatherless.

*Resolved*, As we regard him the well tried man for the times, it will be our highest pleasure to contribute our support toward continuing him in office, as Governor of North Carolina for the ensuing term.

*Resolved*, That as the times demand our ranks should be filled as far as possible, we hope our patriotic Governor will bring into the field the corps of Militia officers, Magistrates, and Constables in the State.

*Resolved*, That we, in public meeting assembled, do hereby invite his Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance, to visit and address our brigade upon the great questions that relate to the welfare of our State, at his earliest convenience, and that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with him on the subject.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Raleigh *Confederate*, Fayetteville *Observer*, Wilminton *Journal*, and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy.

JNO. J. WHITE, Chairman.
E. G. BRODIE, Secretary.

### THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. C. T.

CAMP 39th, N. C. Reg't.
NEAR POLLARD, Ala., March 26th 1864.

A meeting of the officers and men of the 39th N. C. regiment was this day held in camp near Pollard, Ala. On motion, Capt. J. G. Crawford was called to the chair, and Lieut. J. M. Davidson requested to act as secretary.

The chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and appointed the following as a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting: Company A, Serg't P. H. Green, Co., B, Capt. A. W Bell, and private A. P. Russel, Co., G, private James Hollan, Co., D, Serg't. W. H. Spillers, Co., E, Serg't. James C. Dyson, Co., F, private Wm. H. Crisp, Co. G Capt. P. C. Hughes, and corpl. J. Ledford, Co., H, Capt. A. Booker, and private T. H. Hampton, Co., I, Serg't T. H. Moore, Co., K, Capt. J. W. Fisher, and private H. B. London.

The committee retired and subsequently submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We the officers and men of the 39th N. C. regiment, being separated from our fellow citizens at home, and our N. C. fellow soldiers in the army elsewhere; and wishing to make known to them our feelings in regard to the great political issues now agitating the minds of the citizens and soldiers of our State, which are likely to be developed the coming summer in the contest for Governor;

*Resolved*, That as the times demand our ranks should be filled as far as possible, we hope our patriotic Governor will bring into the field the corps of Militia officers, Magistrates, and Constables in the State.

*Resolved*, That we, in public meeting assembled, do hereby invite his Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance, to visit and address our brigade upon the great questions that relate to the welfare of our State, at his earliest convenience, and that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with him on the subject.

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*Resolved*, That we have the utmost confidence in the President and Confederate authorities; and that any teaching to the contrary is dangerous, and calculated to weaken and injure our cause and government.

*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the course which has been pursued by Gov. Vance, in the administration of the State government; and entertaining the utmost confidence in his patriotism and ability, will most cordially support him for Governor in the coming election.

*Resolved*, That we consider the doctrine taught by W. W. Holden, as dangerous to the liberties of our once happy but now unfortunate country, which has been striving for three years, on every memorable field of blood, to relieve itself of the worm which has so long been gnawing at the roots of the tree of our liberty.

*Resolved*, That we denounce all reconstructionists and submissionists, and are not willing to submit to any thing short of an honorable peace.

*Resolved*, That we consider the proposition to hold a State convention at present, as impolitic and unnecessary; and think that those noisy politicians so anxious for a convention, could better serve their country in the army, with an Enfield rifle; especially so when our homes are being invaded and destroyed by the enemy.

*Resolved*, That we most earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation of our friends at home, and citizens of the State generally, in defeating all projects of reconstruction and submission, by supplying the indigent families of our noble hearted, patriotic, and brave soldiers with every thing necessary for their comfort, to the utmost of their ability; and by casting their votes in the coming election for men who will be satisfied with nothing short of our final success in the present struggle, and the establishment of our entire independence.

*Resolved* That a copy of the proceedings and resolutions adopted by this meeting be sent to


# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 80.


the *Confederate* at Raleigh, for publication, and request other papers friendly to the southern cause to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. G. CRAWFORD, Chm.
J. M. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 2, 1864.

**The annexed Circular from the Bureau** of Conscription, directing the execution of the late Act of Congress known as the "MILITARY BILL," is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, March 18, 1864.

CIRCULAR NO. 8.

I. General Orders, No. 26, A. & I. G. O., March 1st, 1864, is herewith made a part of this Circular, and Commandants of Conscripts are enjoined to proceed to the rapid and vigorous execution of its provisions, under the instructions and interpretation herein prescribed.

II. Under the terms of the 8th section of the Act of Congress published in General Orders, No. 26, A. & I. G. O., and the terms of Circular No. 15, of the Bureau, last series, Commandants will proceed to organize the service in their respective States. In addition to the organization therein provided for, and in further pursuance of paragraph II, of the said General Orders, No. 26, Commandants will forthwith organize in each county a Board, to consist of not more than three of the most reliable and intelligent citizens, between the ages of 45 and 50 years, and who have been enrolled and detailed for the service. These Boards will be charged with aiding the local enrolling officer in obtaining information concerning all applications for exemption and detail, for agricultural or other industrial pursuits, and also in furnishing all information which may be needed in the duties imposed upon the enrolling officers.

The local and congressional enrolling officer will be required to supervise the action of these Boards, and promptly report to the Commandant usefulness or delinquencies on the part of the persons detailed for them. So long as the duties are properly performed, the persons so employed will be exempted from other service. Care will be used in the beginning to select proper men; and in view of the grave duties herein devolved upon the enrolling officer, he will, at his discretion, require the written opinion of the Board on claims for exemption or applications for detail, and may call on them for special information concerning matters pertinent to the office. In every case referred by the local or Congressional district enrolling officer to the Commandants, an opinion as to the merit must be endorsed or accompany the case, and the like rule will be rigidly observed by Commandants in referring to this Bureau.

III. Commandants will order the immediate enrollment and examination of all persons within the prescribed ages, who are in the employment of any department of the government, and who are not specially exempted by the Act of Congress; and such as are found fit for service in the field may be detailed until the 10th day of April next, provided an application is made according to the terms of the 6th paragraph of General Orders, No. 26, herein cited.

IV. Commandants of Conscripts will forthwith transmit to this Bureau, recommendations for physicians to employed in accordance with paragraph IX, General Orders, No. 26, herein cited. Much complaint reaches this Bureau, concerning irregularities in the Medical examinations. Loose or irregular examinations must not be permitted, and Commandants will promptly report any well ascertained delinquency in the matter.

V. Forms for Consolidated Reports by the Commandant of Conscripts will be forwarded; also forms for the Records of the Congressional District and Local Enrolling Officers. These records must be accurately kept, and the reports based on them must be in clear and intelligible form, or they will be returned for revision and correction.

VI. Persons and classes enumerated in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th articles of section 10th, except those referred to in the latter clause of the 4th article of said 10th section of the Act of Congress recited, shall be exempted. All other persons referred to in said act shall be detailed.

VII. EXEMPTIONS BY EXAMINING BOARDS.

1. Persons who shall be determined by the Boards of Examination to be incapable of performing active service in the field, and any of the duties mentioned in the 8th section of the said Act of Congress from causes of a permanent nature, shall be exempted from military service by the said board, who shall grant certificates thereof, which shall specify the causes of the incapacity, reciting in full the nature and degree of the disease or other incapacity, and the probable duration of the disability caused by it; and the parties shall not be subject to future examination, unless specially ordered by the Board of the Congressional district in which such parties reside, or by the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, or by this Bureau.

2. When in the opinion of Enrolling Officers the causes for which exemption was granted to a person, after examination by the Medical board, have ceased to exist, they will make a report to the Board, stating the name of the person, when enrolled, when examined, and the disease or other cause of disability, with the reasons for believing it to have disappeared, and that the person is capable of performing active service in the field, or some of the duties mentioned in the said 8th section of the act aforesaid.

The Examining Board will then order the party to be brought before it for a re-examination. When a person is re-examined by the Board, his former certificate shall be surrendered and cancelled. If again found unfit for duty, a new certificate of exemption shall be issued to him.

3. Every certificate of exemption granted by a Board of Examination shall be approved by the Congressional district enrolling officer, which shall protect the person exempted from molestation by the officers of Conscription, and from re-examination, unless the Board of Examination, or the Commandant of Conscripts or the Bureau of Conscription shall order the same.

VIII. EXEMPTION OF SPECIFIED CLASSES AND INDIVIDUALS.

1. Applications for exemption under the 3d and 6th articles of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Enrolling officer of the county in which the applicant resides, who will thoroughly investigate the case, and if satisfied, by competent evidence, that exemption should be allowed, shall issue a certificate thereof; which must be submitted to the Enrolling officer of the Congressional district, for his approval.

2. Applications for exemptions under the fifth article of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, who will grant the certificate of exemption authorized by law, to continue during compliance with the conditions prescribed by said act. Exemption, except for the President, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent, shall not be allowed to any officers and employees of a Rail Road company, unless the President or Superintendent shall certify, on oath, that the parties applied for are indispensable to the efficient operation of such Rail Road; that the number of persons exempted on said Rail Road shall not exceed one for each mile thereof in actual use for military transportation; that the exempts for such road shall be reported by name and description, once a month to the Commandants of Conscripts for the State through which such road passes (or to the Bureau of Conscription), together with the names and descriptive list of any one who may leave the employment of the Rail Road company, or who may cease to be indispensable to the efficient operation of the said road.

3. The exemption of overseers or agriculturists on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on the first day of January last fifteen able-bodied hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, will be allowed for the space of twelve months, and the certificate of exemption shall be granted by the officer taking the bond required by law, upon being informed by the Commandant for that State that the bond is approved.

4. The bond required to be given upon the exemption of an overseer or agriculturalist, under the 4th article of section 10th of the said act, shall be taken by the enrolling officer of the county or District in which such party resides, with the advice and assistance of the temporary Board aforesaid. It shall be payable to the Confederate States of America, in a penalty double the estimated value of the products to be delivered to the government, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the requirements of the 4th article of the 10th section of the said act. The value of the said products shall be assessed by the Enrolling officer, who shall take the said bond, with the assistance of the said temporary Board, according to the market value thereof at the time and place of assessment.

The said bond may be secured by a deposit of the amount of the penalty thereof in notes issued from the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, with any of the depositaries of the said Treasury, or by personal security, the nature of the security to be at the option of the principal obligor in the said bond. Should the person so exempted elect to give personal security, the sureties tendered by him shall justify their sufficiency under oath before some justice of the peace, but shall not be accepted unless the Enrolling officer taking the said bond, under the advice of the said temporary Board, shall deem them sufficient. Such bonds shall, after due execution, be transmitted to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, for file in his office, to be surrendered to the obligors when the conditions thereof are fully complied with; and the receipt of any Quartermaster or Commissary, specifying that the amount of produce required by the bond has been duly delivered and accepted, will entitle the person to have the bond cancelled; and copies of such receipts shall be forwarded to the Commandant of Conscripts, to be by him forwarded to the Quartermaster General or the Commissary General, through this Bureau.

IX. EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.

Persons entitled to exemption as provided for in paragraph XII, General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, will, on application, receive certificates thereof from the Congressional District Enrolling officer, on producing satisfactory evidence that they have complied with the requirements of the law.

X. EXEMPTION OF OFFICERS OF CONFEDERATE AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Certificates of exemption for officers of the Confederate and State Governments will be given by the Commandants for the States.

XI. INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.

1. All other applications for exemption shall be made in writing to the Enrolling officer of the county or district in which the applicant resides; shall be supported by his affidavit and other sworn testimony, and dealt with according to the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series.

2. Every application for exemption should be carefully minutely and thoroughly investigated by the local Enrolling officer, with the aid of the temporary Board to be organized under the 2d clause of paragraph II of this Circular, and be thereafter transmitted to the Commandants of Conscripts for the State, with a report of facts, and their respective opinions on the merits of the application.

The report of facts should be somewhat in detail, setting forth in regular order the facts developed in the investigation, giving briefly the reasons for the opinion expressed, and instead of being put in the form of an endorsement, will be made on a separate sheet of paper.

The investigation should not be confined to an examination of the application and the papers that accompany it, or merely into the truth of the statements therein made, but should be directed with a view of ascertaining all the facts and circumstances of the case, and the exact condition of the parties with relations thereto.

XII. DETAILS.

*Agricultural Details.*

1. The officers of Conscription will give the most careful attention to the applications for details of persons employed in agriculture, and will be governed in their action by paragraph IV, G. O. No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, in connection with the last clause of the 4th article of the 10th section of the Act of Congress cited.

This paragraph embraces the whole system of details provided by law to maintain the industrial production of the country, in view of the public defence.

2. The investigation of every case presented must be the most precise and accurate which can be attained by the Enrolling officer (with the co-operation of the temporary Boards), and all action must be in fact view of the necessities indicated. Commandants will institute such modes of enquiry and report as will furnish the fullest testimony.

The policy of the law is to enforce the largest amount of production in every case in which the detail is made. The schedule of terms herein appended will, it is believed, meet a majority of the cases that are likely to be presented. Where it is doubtful whether the case is covered by the classification, Commandants will in general decide by reference to the plain intent of the law, or refer the matter to this Bureau, with full testimony and opinion. In all details there must be satisfactory evidence of the necessity, as expressed in General Orders, No. 26, current series.

*Schedule of Terms.*

3. Where there are two or more farms contiguous, or within five miles of each other, measuring from the homesteads, having on each five or more hands, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hands, or where one person has two or more plantations within five miles of each other, having an aggregate of fifteen or more hands, there may be detailed one person as overseer or manager of the two or more farms: provided there is on neither of the farms a white male adult, declared by the Enrolling officer and the temporary Board capable of managing the farms with a reasonable efficiency, not liable to military duty: and provided the person detailed was, on the first day of January 1864, either owner, manager or overseer residing on one of the farms: and provided the owners of said farms shall execute a joint and several bond, on the terms prescribed for the owners of fifteen hands, except that such person shall not be allowed the privilege of commutation provided in the 4th article of the 10th section of the act recited.

4. Where details are allowed to persons having less than fifteen, and five, or more than five hands, they shall enter into like obligation as prescribed for the owners of fifteen or more hands, except that for each hand less than fifteen down to five, there shall be supplied five pounds less meat, thus: each of fourteen hands, ninety-five; thirteen hands, ninety; twelve hands, eighty-five; * * six hands, fifty-five; five hands, fifty pounds.

5. Where details are allowed to persons having less than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations to sell all their surplus productions to the Government.

6. All details herein prescribed to be allowed are subject to revocation by the Commandant of Conscripts, on the report of the Enrolling officer that the person detailed is not habitually, industriously and in good faith engaged in the occupation for which the detail is granted. Enrolling officers are required to be unusually vigilant in supervising such details. Omission of this duty will constitute grave dereliction.

7. Enrolling officers are required to exercise the utmost caution in recommending details in the classes enumerated. It is by no means intended to grant them indiscriminately, but to limit them as is consistent with the public good. All pertinent circumstances will be carefully enquired into.—Among these are fitness for the field; ability or aptitude for the purposes of the detail; condition of the family; whether any, or how many are in the military service; public good, justice, equity or necessity, &c., &c.

XIII. DETAILS FOR PUBLIC NECESSITY.

Applications for details, such as are not required for the service of any of the military Bureaux, or for service in any of the Departments of the Government, including service with contractors, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer of the appropriate county or District, and be supported by the affidavits of the applicant, and other testimony under oath.

The Enrolling officer will institute a minute and searching investigation into all the circumstances of the case, the result of which will be set forth on a separate sheet of paper.

The District Enrolling officer may, if he approves the application, grant a detail for sixty days, and forward the papers through the Commandant, to the Bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, the reasons in full will be endorsed; and in case of appeal, the papers forwarded to this Bureau, through the same channel.

If the persons for whose detail application is made are engaged in performing the duties on account of which details are asked, they will be allowed to remain until final action. If otherwise, they should be sent to Camps of Instruction.

XIV. DETAILS FOR PERSONS BETWEEN 45 AND 50, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

Applications for the detail of persons between forty-five and fifty years of age, for service in any of the military Bureaux, or in any of the Departments of the Government, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the local or district Enrolling officer; and it must set forth the nature of the duties to be performed, the necessity for the detail, and the period for which it is required.

The District Enrolling officer, after investigation made and reported as directed in the preceding paragraph, may, if he approve the application, grant a detail for a period not exceeding sixty days, and forward the papers to the Commandant, for disaction.

An appeal from the action of the Enrolling officers and the Commandant may be taken to this Bureau.

XV. DETAILS OF ARTISANS, MECHANICS, ETC.

1. Applications for the detail for service in any of the military Bureaux, or for any of the Departments of the Government (including contractors,) of artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties, should be made, with descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer. The skill of the party, the duties to be performed, and why his services are indispensable, and the period for which the detail is required, must be distinctly set forth.

Applications for the employees of contractors must, in addition contain a certificate from the officer contracted with, or the head of the Department, that the services of the particular parties are required for the performance of indispensable Government work. The District Enrolling officer may grant the detail for sixty days, and forward the papers, through the Commandant (each expressing his opinion), to this Bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, reasons in full will be endorsed, and in case of appeal, papers forwarded to this Bureau.

If the parties applied for are at work, they will be allowed to remain until action is taken. If otherwise, they should be sent to the Camps of Instruction.

Applications for the detail of contractors themselves must also contain the certificate of the head of the Bureau, required by the 11th section of the act.

XVI. All other applications for exemption or detail, not otherwise provided, will be made to the Enrolling officer, and forwarded through the proper channels.

XVII. Great care should be exercised in exempting or detailing able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five.

No case should be acted on until after minute and thorough investigation as to the alleged private or public necessity, advantage, convenience, justice or equity, and as to whether persons not liable to service in the field may not be obtained.

XVIII. REPORTS.

1. Examining Boards in addition to the lists directed in paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, will furnish District Enrolling officers with lists of men in their districts found fit for military service, but unfit for service in the field, specifying in each case what duties they are capable of performing. Congressional District officers to furnish similar lists to county Enrolling officers, the object being to enable persons needing details, men to see who are the subjects of details.

persons enrolled by them, and the action taken in each case.

These reports will be consolidated by the Commandant, with reference to the distinctions made in the Act of Congress, and the regulations for its enforcement, in duplicate; one copy of which will be forwarded to this Bureau, and one kept on file in the office of the Commandant.

XIX. ENROLLMENT OF RESERVE CLASSES.

1. Commandants of Conscripts will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, in execution of General Orders, No. 33, A. & I. G. O., current series; which is here with made a part of this Circular.

"ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Richmond*, March 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 33.

1. The Bureau of Conscription will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, under the 5th section of the Act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war.

2. Persons liable to enrollment will present themselves to the enrolling officer in the State east of the Mississippi river within thirty days from the day when the notice shall be given in the district or county by the enrolling officer for persons of this class to appear for enrollment. The failure to comply with this notice will subject the defaulter to a liability to be called into the general service with the class of persons between eighteen and forty five, unless he shall have a valid excuse therefor, to be judged of by the Bureau of Conscription.

3. Any person liable to enrollment under this act may join any company for local defence which has been formed under General Orders, No. 86, issued 26th June, 1863, for the war, or any other company for local defence which has been accepted into the service and which, by the terms of its enlistment, is liable to serve any where within the State; or persons of this class may form new companies for local defence and special service, under General Orders, No. 86 [1863], for the war, and select their own officers.

By order.

S. COOPER,
*Adjutant and Inspector General.*"

2. Commandants will keep a separate and distinct roll of persons between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50.

3. Commandants of Conscripts will assign to duty, as a supporting force for Conscription service, such persons as may be recommended by the Examining Boards as unfit for the field, but as competent for this service; and when as many as sixty-four such persons are so assigned they will be organized into a company, elect their officers, and return the Muster Rolls to the Commandants; and if there be not a sufficient number to form a company in each Congressional district, then the Commandant may assign a sufficient number of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, so as to complete a company for each Congressional district. A competent officer of the rank of Colonel, will be assigned by this Bureau to organize such companies into a regiment, if there be the requisite number of companies; or into a battalion, if there be less than ten companies; or into two battalions, if deemed preferable.

XX. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Commandants will always bear in mind that General Orders, No. 26, is not only the basis, but forms a large portion of these instructions. They will habitually resort to its provisions, to aid in the application of the other provisions of this Circular.

2. Commandants will of course refer cases of difficulty to this Bureau; but reference which bear on their face that they are rather to avoid due responsibility or labor, will be returned without remarks.

3. The duty of the Commandants of Conscripts is, in accordance with these instructions, to maintain and invigorate the industrial production of the Confederacy, and supply its armies with men. This duty must be performed, or our struggle for independence and liberty will fail.

By order of Col. J. S. PRESTON, Sup't.

C. B. DUFFIELD,
Ap 4—3t* A. A. General.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat will please three times.


## Notice.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C. April 2, 1864.

On and After the first inst. the Accommodation train on this road will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 a. m. Returning will leave Weldon at 5, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 2, 15 p. m.

P. A. DUNN,
apr4-59-6t General Superintendent.

## $500 Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Sunday night, the 27th inst., THREE NEGRO MEN, Cæsar, Bowden and Abram. The two first mentioned are of dark ginger-cake color, and about 6 feet high; the other is black and slim, about 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high. The negroes were traced on Monday morning, as far as Battleboro'. I think it very probable they will attempt to make their way to Newbern or Washington. All three of them had on wooden bottom shoes, one ironed and very wide bottom. Cæsar is about 28 years old; the others about 21. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of all of them to me at Ashland, Edgecombe county, N. C., or confined so that I can get them again, or $160 for either. Bowden is from Davie county, N. C., and Abram is from Prince Edward county, Va., and were bought in Richmond the 7th of March, 1864.

E. A. TAYLOR.
March 29th, 1864. ap 4-59 d4t*

## HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE Confederate service, a number of HORSES & MULES.

Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, or to

W. W. PEIRCE,
ap 1—57-6t Major & Asist Q. M.

## To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.

I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully,

N. A. RAMSEY.
Capt Co. D, 61st N. C. T.

Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—5t tf

## NOTICE.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. CO.
Raleigh, March 29, 1864.

THE tax imposed by the Confederate States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax.

W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't.
mh 31-56-2w.

## QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1864.

I Require twenty-five No. 1 negro for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will

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Parties having good hands to hire will

## Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 28-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

## Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."

mch 28 53-d1m.

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-dtd

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.

mh 25—5 1sod-1m. C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS willing to deliver to the Company at Goldsboro' the quantities

ance will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53 d27t.

## JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S FALE HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

March 5-341m. C. M. FARRISS.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 1636

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.—Steady employment, and good wages will be given. Apply to

Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
mh 20-53-d12t. Cond'g Officer.

Agents Wanted to Collect Arms and ORDNANCE STORES in North Carolina. Pay $4.00 per day, and a liberal compensation for Stores collected, according to a fixed schedule. Applicants must furnish satisfactory testimonials of exemption from Military service, of character, and qualifications. None others need apply.

Address, F. E. G. CALL,
Gen'l Agent Col. Ord. Stores,
Charlottesville Va.
Charlottesville, Va. March 25, 1864. ap 2-58-3t.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MIDDLE WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His pitch pleases, his great beauty and promising qualities to harness, (for he is driven altogether in a military,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$20 the Season; $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—4-60t

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,
SALEM, March 25, 1864.

The Company will pay the Confederate Tax on stocks held by individuals. By order of Directors.

THOMAS WEBB,
President.

# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

*All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to* A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY April 5, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜


The Confederate authorities have begun the important duty of calling out the military strength of the nation. It is a responsible and delicate trust, and the Government has evinced the most earnest anxiety to regard the State claims, and at the same time to serve the necessities of the nation.

To fill the armies of the Confederacy, is of the last and most vital importance. To have a full force to meet and combat the enemy—to have further resources of men to guard assailable points, and then a formidable reserve to rely on in an unforeseen emergency to complete a victory or retrieve a disaster—these are some of the objects of the military bill, upon which orders have just issued to the Bureau of Conscription. A careful reading of these orders, at once discloses the earnestness of the Government in its efforts to secure every interest—individual, social, State and national. Boards of Examiners for each county, are to aid the enrolling officers in settling applications for exemption and detail. They are to be selected from men already in the service, between 45 and 50; and on their impartial and faithful performance of duty depends their own exemption; and their aid is to be given in all applications for detail or exemption for "agricultural or other industrial pursuits." This board is to be constituted of "three of the most reliable and intelligent citizens," to be appointed by the Commandant of the State—the object of the Government being to secure impartiality, capacity, zeal and discretion. Local and Congressional enrolling officers are to supervise the proceedings of these boards, and report their delinquencies.

Applications for exemptions and details are guarded by every possible care, to prevent wrong to the citizen or to the Government; and the whole series of instructions shows thought, study and intention to maintain the national interests, in the way least irksome to the individual, and at the same time to secure to the agricultural and industrial pursuits an ample supply of labor.

And now the question arises, how will the Government be met? That the necessity is urgent, there is no doubt; that the whole power of the land is required, every intelligent mind feels. On the successful operation of the last military bill may, and will depend, in a great degree, the speedy acquisition of our independence [illegible] with a further increase of peril, suffering, endurance and cost of treasure and life. From the council seat at Washington, from the northern press, and from the movements [illegible] the indications afford abundant evidence of the designs of the enemy. A strong concentrated effort will be made to achieve an early and signal success, in the hope to retard or prevent influences in our behalf which are each day developing. To meet this effort, numerical strength is demanded. Whoever has been in the field has seen how essential has the need of men been in every battle. When our soldiers have toiled, and watched, and fought, and driven the foe off the field, all that was necessary to a complete, decisive victory, was a few fresh troops who had not been engaged in the labors of the fight, to take up and push the pursuit. But we never had them; and thus what was otherwise a clear triumph, failed of its fruits from want of completion. European military men, who are not quite familiar with our resources and opportunities, wonder greatly that Manassas, Chancellorsville, and Fredricksburg, should result in nothing more than immense slaughter and the driving back of the enemy. Familiar with their own decisive battles, where columns were routed in an open space and pursued, as from Waterloo, by a multiplicity of routes, with abundant cavalry and fresh reserves, they are wholly ignorant of any reason why a discomfited enemy should be able to escape, after one of those dread days of punishment which our gallant army has been wont to inflict. They do not conceive the paucity of our numbers—their actual employment without any reserve—the density of our forests, and the disproportion of open ground to woods—the fewness of the roads, and the facilities thus afforded for a battered force to draw off under cover of night, and make good their escape. It is in our power now, if all men enter fully into the national necessities and use their best efforts to aid the military authorities, to put into the field the best display of force which we have made since the war began.

If a punctilious stickling for some imaginary State rights does not intervene, a noble army can be embodied, and a vast amount of useless, and worse than useless material can be beneficially employed.

We shall commence to take up the various exempts of State officers, and point them out to the Governor's attention. The army look for fair, strict dealing in this matter; they have a right to expect that all others who are able should be sent to help them. If ever there be a time for united, vigorous action, that time is now upon us.

"A Soldier" writes us from Wilmington, complaining of the chaplains not giving the sick soldiers their attention, and of the difficulty of procuring their services to give the dead christian burial; but as no name is given us, of course we cannot publish the communication. But if his complaints be true, the chaplains deserve exposure and the reprobation of the world.

## The Voice of the Army.

A gentleman has shown us a letter from an intelligent soldier from Wake county, written in the privacy and confidence of friendship; and in it is manifested the deep anxiety which is felt by our brave men in the army for the honor, reputation and safety of their good old mother State. The writer, amid the colds, exposures, hardships and dangers of the field, writes to his friends and fellow-citizens at home, in the enjoyment of home comforts, home privileges and safety, that he and his brave comrades have fears and alarms, lest they be betrayed into shame and sorrow by those who are not capable of appreciating the terrible struggle that they are waging for their country's liberty and independence.—He tell us that "the army is all right now, and will remain so, if not tampered with by the traitors sent from home, to mislead and deceive them."

Shall this feeling of distrust towards those at home, be allowed to continue by the doubtful (if not worse) course they pursue? Or, rather, will not the people at home—the true men—men who go for Governor Vance, the success of the Confederacy and the independence of the nation—shall not these give such clear and unmistakable evidences of their sympathy and co-operation with our brave troops as shall inspire them with new ardor, dispel all doubt from their minds as to the position North Carolina, through the votes of a decided majority of her people, will occupy, and give them assurance to hold up their heads among the most devoted and ardent sons of the South, and claim for her as decided and unequivocal a character as that claimed by any of her proud sisters?

Such, we feel sure, will be the response of the people at home, by large majorities, by the nomination of candidates for the Legislature of the real, tried and true men and by their election, with that of Governor Vance, by the overwhelming voice of condemnation against those whose course and policy is to degrade and ruin, and then betray our State into the hands of the yankee enemy.

The letter in question, closes with the following paragraph concerning candidates for the Legislature for this county:

"Are the *true* men going to run any candidates for the Legislature in Wake? If there are any other candidates in the field, they ought to be beaten. Run your best men—and let every talking man in the county help your candidates. Let them arouse the people and redeem the country. The people of Wake have been deceived—misled; but give them light—inspire them with *hope*—teach them and make them feel that all is not lost; that their homes and little ones can yet be protected, and that those who teach otherwise only teach to betray them, and *you can effect a revolution even in Wake*. Not only that, but you will give hope and courage to the army.—Our boys will feel as they have not felt since [illegible] that the hearts and prayers of our [illegible] are sustaining them; and when [illegible] meet the foe, it will be with a [illegible] and a more defiant shout than that [illegible] has yet heard.

[illegible] heart can resist this appeal, [illegible] our soldiers who are fighting for [illegible] liberties, property and homes of [illegible] they have left at home?

## The Food Question.

We believe that the country abounds with food for man and beast. That corn-cribs are overflowing, smoke-houses are filled with bacon, granaries with wheat and mills with flour. And yet this vast storehouse of supplies has been closed to the people, and the gaunt form of necessity is stalking through the land.

The fact that provisions are to be had sometimes at enormous prices, argues conclusively that the articles are in the country; and the question arises, *who is to blame* that these necessaries are not to be had now, when the public want is so great? The men for whose protection our armies are struggling, and in defence of whose interests, as a contemporary has expressed it, a holocaust of human lives have been offered, stand idly by, hugging their paltry dollars and groaning over the griefs of the Confederacy. If money is to be made, none are sooner in the mart of speculation, with eager éyes and grasping hands to add to their store; but if a sacrifice of personal interest is demanded, or if they are called upon to do a substantial act of duty to their fellows, they draw back into their shells and bury themselves in the darkness of their own narrow natures.

There is not a passing day on which the living illustrations of these remarks may not be seen by every reader of this article. They are the people who are hoarding their supplies, chuckling over the ease with which they have ground out from the widow and orphan the taxes they are reluctantly compelled to pay, and boasting of the thousands of bushels of corn and pounds of bacon which, when the demand exceeds the supply, they intend to put into the market. Thank God for the many honorable exceptions to the rule which the war has developed, but we fear that if the religion of men is to be measured by their riches acquired during this struggle, in speculating on the necessities of the people, a vast number of Confederate citizens will be missing from "Heaven's celestial throng."

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceedingly small,
Though with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all.

In conducting a public journal, no gentleman of refined, virtuous sensibilities, will permit himself, or allow another to degrade it, by the insertion of gross personal vituperation and blackguardism, which is insulting and disgusting to its readers, and maliciously and wickedly untrue. But if there be a man found so lost to all sense of self respect and the decencies and proprieties of life, as to permit this; he sinks at once to the degraded level of him whom he thus suffers to use his journal; and both descend to a depth of infamy and contempt which exclude them from mention by honorable contemporaries.

## Soft Soap.

"Soft Soap is easily made in the following manner: Take twenty pounds of grease, two pounds of rosin, eighteen pounds of best potash, or more if it is not strong, and thirty gallons of water; melt the grease and rosin together, and strain into a barrel, dissolve the potash in a few gallons of the water, pour it on the grease, and stir it well, add the remainder of the water gradually, and keep stirring until all is thoroughly incorporated."

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR SOFT SOAP.—Take an afternoon walk to certain work-shops of a certain Rail Road Company, where a very uncertain candidate for Governor *chats*, but does not *harangue* the operatives, set close along side of a "half and half" that holds the hat, and a body may come away thoroughly supplied with *soft soap*. We will not undertake to say that this soap will wash off dirt. It is no evidence against it, however, that the manufacturer presents; for a politician may make *soft soap* for others, and never use *it*, or indeed any soap, himself.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

## The Private Memorandum Book of Ulric Dahlgren.

There has been deposited in the War Department, by General Fitzhugh Lee, the private memorandum book of Ulric Dahlgren, found on his person and taken from it by Lieutenant Pollard. We are permitted to copy these private memoranda, which confirm Dahlgren's guilt beyond a doubt, and add to his crimes even a blacker shade than has yet been given them. It should be a convincing reply to the Northern denial of the authenticity of the Dahlgren documents heretofore published. And with reference to these we may say that General F. Lee has written a letter to the War Department fixing the authenticity of these papers; for he explains that there was no opportunity of altering them unless by the courier who was dispatched with them, and that there was no writing whatever interlined in them.

We copy literally below the atrocious private memoranda of Dahlgren. Incoherent as some of them are, they discover a hellish purpose:

"Pleasanton will govern details
Will have details from other commands (four thousand.)
Michigan men have started.
Colonel J. H. Devereux has 10 pedoes.
Hanover junction (B. T. Johnson).
Maryland Line.
[Here follows a statement of the composition and numbers of Johnson's command.]
Chapin's Farm—seven miles below Richmond.
One Brigade (Hunton's relieved Wise, sent to Charleston).
River can be forded half a mile above the city. No works on South Side. Hospitals near them. River fordable. Canal can be crossed.
Fifty men to remain on North bank, and keep in communication, if possible. To destroy mills, canal, and burn everything of value to the rebels. Seize any large ferry boats; and note all crossings, in case we have to return that way. Keep us posted of any important movement of the rebels, and, as we approach the city, communicate with us, and do not give the alarm before they see us in possession of Belle Isle and the bridge. If engaged there or unsuccessful, they must assist in securing the bridges until we cross. If the ferry boat can be taken and worked, bring it down. Everything that cannot be secured, or made use of, must be destroyed. Great care must be taken not to be seen, or any alarm given. The men must be filed along off the road or along the main bank. When we enter the city, the officer must use his discretion as to when to assist in crossing the bridges.
The prisoners once loosed and the bridges crossed, the city must be destroyed, burning the public buildings, &c.
Prisoners to go with party.
Spike the heavy guns ontside.
Pioneers must be ready to repair, destroy, &c. Turpentine will be provided. The pioneers must be ready to destroy the Richmond bridges, after we have all crossed, and to destroy the railroad near Frederick's Hall, (station, artillery, &c."

Fifteen men to halt at Bellona Arsenal, while the column goes on, and destroy it.—Have some prisoners. Then join us at R.; leaving a portion to watch if anything follows, under a good officer.
Will be notified that Custar may come.
Main column, 400.
One hundred men will take the bridge after the scouts, and dash through the streets and open the way to the front, or, if it is open, destroy everything in the way.
While they are on the big bridges, 100 men will take Belle Isle, after the scouts instructing the prisoners to gut the city. The reserve (200) will see this fairly done and everything over, and then follow, destroying the bridges after them, and then destroy the city; going up the principal streets and destroying before them, but not scattering too much, and always having a part well in hand
Jeff Davis and Cabinet must be killed on the spot."

[In the separate draft of Dahlgren's orders, the words "on the spot" do not occur. This emphasis in the private note-book leaves no doubt of Dahlgren's murderous intention—Ex.]

In another part of the note-book is the rough draft of Dahlgren's address. It differs somewhat from the separate copy which he seems to have amplified and corrected. He alludes to the "glory of accomplishing an undertaking for which your country will always be grateful, and for which you will always have the prayers of the prisoners now confined in Southern prisons. When we have set free the prisoners on Belle Isle, and seen them over we will cross and dash through the city. You must encourage the prisoners to destroy the city; make one vast flame of it."

Besides these memoranda, the book, which is neatly bound in morocco, contains a detailed statement of "the re-organization of Stuart's cavalry, November, 1863," and of "Major-General Wade Hampton's divison," evidently the work of spies. In a side pocket was carefully folded a *fac simile* of a hundred dollar bill issued by the "Plantation Bank," and good for one bottle of "Plantation Bitters." It was, probably, an advertisement taken to be palmed as money by Dahlgren upon some ignorant and unsuspicious negro.

A SIGN.—The financiers of London have taken the Confederate loan, and persistently refuse to touch that of the United States. This is a financial recognition of our national existence, and a substantial evidence of their confidence in our success.

A correspondent of the *Religious Sentinel*, published at Marion, Virginia, urges a Convention of all the different denominations of christians at some point within the Confederacy, for the the purpose of harmonising upon some more efficient plan to check existing vices.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A CHILD BY THE FEDERALS.—The Lynchburg *Republican* gives the particulars of the horrible murder of a child in Roane county, Va., a few days since, by a party Yankee soldiers. It says:

A gentleman named Lee, of that county, had a little boy, only 17 months old, whom he had named "Jenkins," after the renowned cavalry leader, Gen. A. G. Jenkins. A party of Yankees, quartered in the county, hearing of the child's name, visited the house of Mr. Lee, and asking to see the child, when it was brought into their presence, deliberately shot him dead, for no other cause than its bearing the name it did. The sister of the little innocent, a girl of fifteen or sixteen summers, discovering the diabolical intention of these worse than demons, ran in to try and save her brother's life, and in doing so came near losing her own, several musket balls passing through her dress, but fortunately not injuring her.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL IMPRISONED.—Among the items of news from Northern papers, copied into our exchanges, we see it stated that the Rev. James D. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va., has been sentenced to be imprisoned at Fort Hatteras, by Gen. Butler, for having, after taking the oath of allegiance, given utterance to disloyal sentiments. Hatteras seems to be a favorite place of imprisonment, with Butler. Rev. Geo. M. Bain, a pious and exemplary local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Portsmouth, Va., has been sentenced to hard labor at Hatteras. Mr. Bain was cashier of the "Portsmouth Saving's Fund Society," and the crime for which he is sent to Butler's penal colony on Hatteras was, a refusal to divulge by whose authority the funds of that institution were sent to Richmond.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Mr. Stephen's *habeas corpus* resolutions, it will be observed, were only passed in the Georgia legislature by three majority. Had the Secretary of War felt at liberty to grant furloughs to the members of the Legislature holding commissions in the army, there can be very little doubt that the resolutions would have been defeated. However, considering the small majority by which they were passed, and the joint resolutions of confidence in the President, by which they were virtually neutralized, their adoption does not amount to much. We are satisfied that they will not be sustained by the decisions of our courts, nor by the judgment of our people.—*Savannah News.*

WAR AND MATRIMONY.—Married at Griffin, by the Rev. Charles P. Quintard, on the 23d inst., Gen. John C. Brown, of the army of Tennessee, to Miss Bettie Childress, daughter of Major Childress, of Murfreesboro', Tenn. The Rev. Mr. Quintard, who married the couple, had hardly pronounced the benediction, when a telegraphic order from Gen. Joe Johnston was received, ordering the happy bridegroom to Dalton. That night he was far upon his journey to the army.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Register.*

A New Orleans letter writer for a New York journal, in alluding to the withdrawal of Mr. Atocha, who was named on the "Union ticket" as a candidate for State Auditor, says:

"His place is filled with Dr. A. P. Dostie, who is charitably supposed to be crazy, and whose management of the finances of the State, when he becomes auditor, will probably be as perfect an example of close shaving as he used to exhibit in his tonsorial establishment in Chicago, from which he graduated a dental surgeon in New Orleans."

HONOR TO GEN. JACKSON.—The presentation of a flag by an English gentleman to be planted over the grave of Gen. Jackson is a proof of the lavish and lasting admiration which the name of our beloved hero has kindled in the motherland. The lapse of time only adds to the fame of such as Jackson. If the great movement had done nothing but produce such men as Lee and Jackson, these would of themselves have immortalized the country of their birth.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

COL. WOLFORD.—Col. Wolford's bold speech at Lexington, has cost him dear. He will probably think the following is a little worse than secession:

Col. Wolford, of Kentucky, who recently denounced the enlistment of negroes in that State, and who was arrested in consequence, but was subsequently set at liberty and ordered to join his regiment, has been dismissed from the service without a trial, by order of President Lincoln.

## ARMY MATTERS.

THE REPORTED VICTORY IN LOUISIANA.—The reader will remember the late rumor of a battle in the Teche country, and a victory over the yankees by Gen. Dick Taylor; and a subsequent rumor of a battle in St. Mary's Parish, La., between the enemy, under Franklin and our forces under General Taylor, in which the former were badly whipped.

Passengers who arrived by the Mississippi train at Selma, on the 23d, reported that Gen. Polk had received despatches from the Trans-Mississippi Department, stating that Gen. Taylor had met the enemy in the Red River country and achieved a decided victory, capturing one thousand prisoners. The Selma Dispatch credits the report.

These different reports doubtless refer to the same affair, and come in a very plausible shape; but if Gen. Polk has official despatches confirming them, it is singular that he withholds such interesting information from the War Department.

A private letter from Oxford, Mississippi, says: "It is impossible to give an adequate description of the damage inflicted by Forrest upon the command of Smith and Grierson. For sixty miles the line of their retreat was marked by dead Yankees and horses. They rode their horses so hard that nearly all died after reaching Memphis. Smith returned alone to Memphis, and when asked where his men were, replied 'one half had straggled and the other half had gone to h—l,' which was nearly the truth."

The Mobile *Tribune* learns from a gentleman just from Demopolis, that about one hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners had arrived at that place. They were taken at or near Yazoo City. Among them was a brother-in-law of General Grant, with the rank of Captain.

BUTLER DENOUNCED.—The New York *World* copies Butler's order consigning citizens of Portsmouth, Va., to hard labor at Hatteras, and makes the annexed severe comments on the tyrants cause:

"We pity the American citizen who can read the order without his blood boiling with indignation at the pranks of the malicious human brute, whom Mr. Lincoln has placed in command at Fortress Monroe, to bring contempt upon the fair name of his country. While Butler is waxing upon clergymen and suspected persons, his military department is steadily becoming smaller through his incompetency. What does Congress mean by permitting these things to go on without judgment process."

## Late From the United States.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has a late copy of the Baltimore *Gazette*, from which it gleans the following war and other intelligence:

CAPTURE OF NEARLY A WHOLE COMPANY OF CAVALRY.—A dispatch of the 24th ult., from the Yankee Headquarters of the department of Western Virginia, says that Major Rucker, of Gen. Crook's staff, was sent from Charleston, on the Kanawha river, to the headquarters of this department, with important dispatches for General Sigel. The Major left Charleston in the steamer Victress, Captain Cox. When about 25 miles from Charleston, Capt. Cox stopped the steamer and informed Major Rucker that, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, he considered it unsafe to go through the "shoot," this latter being about 28 miles from Charleston. The Major insisted on making as much speed as possible; but it was decided to await a more favorable opportunity.

After a great deal of trouble, and the wind having lulled, the Major succeeded in having the vessel put out and headed for his destination. The perseverance of the Major deserves great credit, and the escape of the vessel was fortunate indeed; for, that very night a body of rebel cavalry dashed into Wingfield, where Captain Cox had gone to see his wife, and captured nearly the whole of a company of the 3 1 Virginia cavalry.

It is reported that an investigation will immediately take place into the circumstances of the whole affair.

Considering that Major Rucker was the bearer of highly important dispatches, it would have been quite a fortunate thing for the rebels if they had succeeded in catching him.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—The United States steamer Calypso, Captain Bartow, sailed from Fortress Monroe on the 25th ult., for the South Atlantic blockading fleets. The dispatch steamer Fort Jackson, Captain Sands, arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, and reports a large number of wrecks on the coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henry.

Spars and pieces of wrecks and three dead bodies were seen floating in the water. The fleet off Wilmington is all safe. Captain Van Gilder and crew, who were taken off the wreck of the schooner Alabama, frost bitten, are well provided for in the McClellan Hospital, and are doing well.

The 1st colored cavalry regiment and the 2d Light Battery and 10th infantry, also colored, were reviewed at the Fortress on the 27th, by General Butler and staff. General Cameron and Judge Gillis, of Pennsylvania, were present.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento, on the 24th ult., by the election of Wm. H. Sears, as chairman, by 48 majority over W. H. Parks, the anti-Conness candidate. The whole vote cast amounted to 257.

To-day the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution praising the National Administration, declaring Abraham Lincoln the first choice for the next Presidency, and endorsing Messrs. Conness, Higby, Shannon and Cole, of the California delegation in Congress.

[For The Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The contest for the vacancy in the seventh congressional district is likely to be interesting. The race is now between two competitors only, A. G. Foster of Randolph, and J. M. Leach of Davidson. The other candidates, Messrs. Taylor, and Waddell, gracefully withdrew in favor of Mr. Foster. Now, when the most momentous issues are at pending, while the dearest interests of a free people are at stake, is the time, if ever, to be fair and square in declaring our position in this struggle between the Confederate and Federal States. The people demand that there shall be no concealment, no evasion, no double dealing. Now how does the position of the above mentioned candidates square with this rule?

At Pittsboro, and it is understood at other places also, Mr. Leach was very unsatisfactory in the statement of his *principles and views*. He refused to say who was his choice for Governor did not seem to like Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro, speech—would like to hear the Governor's "views" on some other subjects; and finally conveyed the impression that if the Governor did not go for HIM, that he would not go for the Governor. He would not say he was for or against a convention of this State, but was for a *convention of all the States of this continent*.

Mr. Foster's position was plain and easily understood. He was opposed to all party organization and party excitement in the present state of affairs,—opposed all agitation in our midst. Did not endorse extremes—was against all schemes that tended to kindle civil war—was opposed to a convention, as mischievous. He claimed to be a better "*peace man*" than his competitor—was emphatically for *peace in North Carolina*, and for peace with the yankees by REGULAR AND CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS. Mr. Foster makes a fine impression wherever he speaks. Chatham county will give him a handsome majority.—It is understood that Anson will give him an almost unanimous vote. A prominent gentleman from Randolph, says he will get two-thirds of that county. A gentleman of Davidson, is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Leach will sustain a defeat in his own county. He is by no means "omnipotent" in Davidson. The "soldier boys" have not yet forgotten his eloquent appeals to follow *him*, and rush to the defence of their "sweet hearts, their homes and their sacred altars." Their fathers have not forgotten his solemn pledges to stand by the "boys." And they will WELL contrast his professions *then*, with his position *now*.

JUNIUS.

A SUBJECT FOR THE ENROLLING OFFICER.—A Virginia correspondent of the *Christian Index* writes to that paper:

"I know a Virginia Baptist Minister, who once stood high as a useful pastor, who claims exemption from military duty on the ground of being a minister, and who yet has scarcely preached a sermon for twelve months, but spends his time in selling calico, ginger bread, peanuts, &c., at the highest obtainable prices. He cannot plead *necessity* for his course, since he has only one child and is worth about one hundred thousand dollars."

We have heard of one or two instances, almost parallel to the above, in North Carolina, says the North Carolina *Presbyterian*.—Such persons (we will not call them *ministers*, though they may *claim* to be,) should by all means be put at once in the army; and it is hoped that under the new military law, they will be looked after by enrolling officers.

The Rev. Lewis Hatton, a minister of the Methodist Church, died at Griffin, Ga., on the 21st inst., in the 71st year of his age.

Punch says, it has been proposed to tax stays, but it was objected to on the ground that it would diminish consumption.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


## The Currency Act---Gen. Forrest's Success.

RICHMOND, April 4.

It is understood; that the Secretary of the Treasury construes the currency act to authorize an issue of the new currency to the extent of two-thirds of the amount funded in four per cent. certificates; but other resources will probably postpone of necessity any issue under this construction until Congress again meets. The banks will only receive fives on special deposit.

Prices continue unsettled in consequence of the large number of fives afloat. The amount funded in Richmond was $21,327,000. Official returns from nine Depositaries in Virginia, five in North Carolina, eight in South Carolina, twelve in Georgia, and one in Florida and six in Alabama, give an aggregate of $175,000,000 funded. The estimated returns from other Depositaries increase the amount to $230,000,000.

The flag of truce boat with one thousand prisoners, is expected on Wednesday.

Official dispatches from Gen. Forrest state that he moved direct from Jackson to Paducah, in fifty hours, and held the town ten hours. He could have held it longer, but found the small pox raging there. He captured many stores and horses, and burnt a steamer. His loss, at Union city and Paducah, was tenty-five killed and wounded. Col. Thompson, of Kentucky, was among the killed. The enemy's loss at Paducah was fifty killed and wounded, and six hundred yankees captured during the expedition. Gen. Forrest is now on his way to Demopolis.

## From Northern Virginia---Operations of Grant.

ORANGE C. H., April 3.

Intelligence from inside the yankee lines represent that Grant is busily engaged in inspecting and re-organizing the army of the Potomac, and that reinforcements are arriving from the west.

Gen. Meade is still retained in command, but it is said that Grant will take charge of it in the next fight.

The cannonading heard yesterday in the direction of Culpeper, was the firing of a salute in honor of Grant's presence.

Snow fell here yesterday for some ten hours, but it has all disappeared.

The condition of the roads precludes an advance of the army for a week to come, though all information show him to be busy in preparation for such a movement.

## Negro Camp Broken Up.

ATLANTA, April 4.

The Canton *Special Appeal says* that on the 3d ult., Gen. Ross attacked a Yankee camp, two miles from Haines' Bluff, killing thirty negro soldier and capturing one hundred mules.

## Funding of Confederate Money.

RICHMOND, April 4.

The amount funded here has not been accurately ascertained, as yet, but it is estimated that it will exceed $20,000,000.

ATLANTA, April 4.

The amount funded here was $8,000,000, $5,000,000 of which was received from disbursing officers.

STAUNTON, Va., April 4.

Amount funded here $2,900,000.

CALCULATING THE OLD AND NEW CURRENCY.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writes as follows on this subject:

"Anticipating a great deal of vexation and difficulty in the calculations of sums due in the old currency by those who are not "good in figures," and having observed a number of persons already (who are not deficient in that respect,) fall into an error which looks very plausible at the first glance, I thought proper to address you and submit to the public a very simple solution of the difficulty, viz: multiply the sum due by 3 and divided by 2; the result will be the amount due in notes of any denomination above $5, and if change is required to be given of a less sum than $10, multiply the sum due by 2 and divide by 3; the result will be the amount required to be given in change. For example: A owes B $8 75 which multiplied by 3 and divided by 2 makes $13 12½. A gives B a $20 note in payment; $13 12½ from $20 leaves $6 87½; multiplied by 2 and divided by 3 and $4 58⅓ is the result, which B gives in change. Or thus; $20 is worth $13 33⅓; subtract $8 75, leaves $4 58⅓, as before.

The error mentioned above, which many fall into, is adding one-third to the amount due when payment is made in the old issue."


## New Advertisements.

Wanted.---We have been instructed to purchase a NEGRO WOMAN that can be recommended as a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, for which a good price will be paid, and a good home guaranteed.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants.

dp 5-60 d2t*

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES ORDNANCE WORKS,
SALISBURY, N. C., April 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received from responsible parties for a large supply of best quality of BLACK WALUNT PLANK, for gun stocks. The Plank must be cut from timber that is grown in open fields or on the edge of woods. Swamp timber is not suitable, being too brittle. The plank must be delivered on the line of any Railroad South of Raleigh. Parties desirous of entering into Contracts for the above described lumber will please call on, or address me at these Works.

A. G. BRENIZER,
ap 5-60 d12t. Capt. Ass'y Cond'g.

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER'S having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendall's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order; and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired, from the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blankets, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for [illegible] power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now, if paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn, [illegible], &c., at old prices or their equivalent in [illegible] State, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
E. E. SANDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

ap 29-60 ed1m

Biblical Recorder and Hillsboro' Recorder insert five times and send bills to E. E. Sanders.